1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	East Godavari	997,980	907,900	442,736	440,000	2,291,068	2,291,000
5.	West Godavari	359,500	359,000	140,200	138,200	1,550,198	1,548,100
6.	Krishna	359,000	308,400	315,660	305,000	1,672,791	1,599,000
7.	Guntur	997,980	926,080	364,500	360,000	1,816,220	1,804,000
8.	Prakasam	359,500	341,050	200,000	197,000	1,212,791	1,200,700
9.	Nellore	359,500	347,000	200,898	200,000	1,899,091	1,894,000
10.	Chittoor	997,980	953,480	434,959	421,800	1,947,791	1,943,200
11.	Cuddapah	359,500	348,200	145,663	143,200	1,292,791	1,290,000
12.	Ananthapur	359,500	307,100	172,550	168,500	1,883,247	1,843,000
13.	Kurnool	359,500	350,000	100,000	92,000	2,130,191	2,103,000
14.	Mahaboobnagar	997,980	901,000	204,616	200,100	1,218,753	1,201,000
15.	Rangareddy	359,500	327,000	222,244	209,400	1,212,791	1,202,000
16.	Hyderabad	900,000	869,000	980,000	904,900	700,000	649,700
17.	Medak	200,000	198,400	313,000	310,000	1,742,088	1,732,000
18.	Nizamabad	359,500	357,040	495,330	487,100	1,267,591	1,242,000
19.	Adilabad	200,000	196,400	140,200	137,600	1,431,391	1,398,000
20.	Karimnagar	997,980	806,900	132,058	128,480	1,113,505	1,101,200
21.	Warangal	200,000	187,900	140,200	131,920	1,757,417	1,742,000
22.	Khammam	359,500	343,400	159,713	156,703	1,439,471	1,409,400
23.	Nalgonda	359,500	359,000	216,578	204,273	1,286,491	1,259,000
	TOTAL	11,200,900	10,429,050	6,028,105	6,106,976	35,159,050	34,460,600

Birth-rate in Rajasthan

3937. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU) : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of birth-rate in different districts of Rajasthan during the last three years, alongwith the rate of infant mortality per 1000 births in those districts, district-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the action contemplated by Government to reduce the rate of infant mortality in those districts of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) The Birth-rate and the infant mortality rates are available at State level during the last three years. However, in the District Household Survey 2003 under Reproductive and Child Health Programme, district-wise information on Crude Birth Rate and the Infant Mortality Rate is being attempted for the first time.

(b) Government of India, Department of Family Welfare has various schemes to bring down the Infant Mortality Rate. The recent initiative, Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme launching in 1997, is under implementation in all States. Under this, immunisation against six vaccine preventable diseases, facilities for appropriate management of acute respiratory infections, Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) for management of diarrhoeal diseases and essential new born care services are provided. Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices and prophylaxis againt Vitamin-A and iron deficiencies are also provided to improve the nutritional status of children. The Department of Women and Child Development has been implementing National Programmes like Integrated Child Development Services, which looks after the nutritional requirements of children.

Stock of Anti-venom and Anti-rabies serum

3938. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present stock of anti-venom serum for snake-bite and anti-rabies serum is not adequate to meet the requirement in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to produce indigenously or to import both the serums to keep the stock intact; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (d) There is sufficient stock of anti-venom serum for snake-bite and anti-rabies serum to meet the requirement in the country. These sera are indigenously produced in public as well as private sector in the country.

NPCB in Andhra Pradesh

3939. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of National Programme for Control of Blindness in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) how effectively it has been implemented in the State during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise?